

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## DOESN'T WORRY HIM

President Cleveland Is Taking the Hawaii Matter Philosophically.

## IT IS NOT A MARKER TO SILVER

Minister Willis Sat Down on the Fat Queen's Request.

## SHE WANTED MARINES TO GUARD HER.

The Minister Considered That to Grant Her Application Would be an Indorsement of Her Cause.

Washington, November 24.—The report that five men had been killed on board the Brazilian ship *Nietheroy* is not believed at the navy department to be due to any engagement with Mello's forces. The *Nietheroy* could not yet have arrived in any waters where Mello is known to have any ship to attack it.

The cabinet meeting was a protracted one. The president's message and the reports of the cabinet officers were under discussion.

If President Cleveland is disturbed over the Hawaiian situation he did not show it today. At the close of a long cabinet meeting Secretary Lamont remained with him for some time. Then Secretary Gresham called and remained a short time. After his departure the president and Mrs. Cleveland came down stairs and entered a carriage to enjoy a drive in the crisp air.

There has been a general belief that the president would discuss the Hawaiian affair in his message and more interest than ever has been manifested in the document on this account.

No news can be expected from Hawaii until after the message has been sent to congress, and it was thought that in discussing the matter the president would necessarily refer to instructions that had been given to Minister Willis and inform congress of what he expected had taken place in the islands in view of the instructions. But it was stated at the white house that this matter can easily be avoided by an allusion to the Hawaiian affair in the regular message with a statement that will be treated in a special message on the subject to be submitted when further and more exact information has been received. This being the case, those awaiting the direct statement of the policy of the administration further than has been officially announced in the letter of Secretary Gresham to the president, will be disappointed. It was hoped that at the cabinet meeting Secretary Gresham would consent to give additional information on the Hawaiian matter, but, being interviewed in his office after the meeting, he said he had no news to give out.

## NOVEMBER MAY HAVE ACTED.

There is good reason for believing that the dispatch received by the Alameda was considered at the cabinet meeting today. The consideration seemed to have resulted in a determination not to enlighten the public any further on what it is proposed to do in Honolulu, but to allow it to wait upon the regular means of communication.

The impression in the mind of those about the state department, who have actual information as to the department's secrets, is deepening into a conviction that some day during the past week was the time agreed upon for the execution of the instructions Minister Willis carried to Honolulu with him. It is recalled that the special commissioners who came to this city after the revolution came in a chartered steamer.

It cost five or six thousand dollars to make the trip. Summons are available at Honolulu, if any one has the money and disposition to make the trip. It is possible, news may be received by such means before the next steamer arrives.

It has developed that the dispatches received by the state department from Hawaii have been in the navy department cipher as has generally been supposed. It will be remembered that Mr. Blount's instructions were to use the navy department cipher when he desired, and that he could avail himself of the kindness of Admiral Skerrett to transmit a dispatch. It does not appear that Mr. Blount used the naval cipher while he was in Honolulu, and it is supposed that he was unwilling to enclose to Admiral Skerrett the information and ideas he was sending to Washington.

It is now believed that Minister Willis' dispatches have come in the regular state department cipher.

## QUEEN LIL WANTED PROTECTION.

But Minister Willis Refused to Allow the Marine to Guard Her.

Chicago, November 24.—A story is in circulation here that when ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, left for the United States, she feared she would be captured by the United States government, and he could not recognize her as such as was equivalent to a recognition if he had to tell the United States government to guard her house or hotel. The queen was very close, as it had got out, it would have seriously hurt her cause.

## STILL WRESTLING WITH THE INCOME TAX.

Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee Trying to Finish the Tariff Bill.

Washington, November 24.—The democratic members of the ways and means committee are experiencing much difficulty in their endeavors to complete the new tariff bill and in their efforts to secure a reduction in their republican colleagues at the meeting of the committee on Monday next. There is still considerable difference of opinion in the committee upon certain items of the bill, and at this stage the details of the internal revenue schedule and the income tax provisions are incomplete and somewhat indefinite.

Indeed, strong influence has been brought to bear upon the committee to induce it to abandon the committee to abandon the income tax provision, but the position of Messrs. McMulin, Bryan, Whiting and others has been so resolute in favor of this policy that it appears impossible for the committee to abandon the income tax fully without hopelessly dividing the democratic party.

Such action on the part of the committee would result in a loss of votes being presented to the house. It seems probable, however, that the income tax provision will not be of that sweeping character that was at first contemplated. The present plans are to impose a tax on legacies, on the incomes of large corporations, on the income of real estate and other property in this country, owned or controlled by aliens, as well as to

require the stamping of certain documents, and a special license on certain classes of business. The members freely admit today that the details of the income tax provision will be the last agreed upon.

As the work of the committee nears a close, the pressure of the various industries likely to be affected for some information of the proposed legislation, and the hearing in protest against the contemplated legislation, becomes more and more intense.

Most of them, however, are unsuccessful in getting the ear of Chairman Wilson, or any of the members of the committee, as the sessions are held behind closed doors and the officers of the committee are instructed to permit no cards to be handed in. Considerable opposition is being manifested among the gentlemen desiring to be heard, by the facility with which Isadore Strauss and his brother and partner in business, from New York, succeeded in entering the sacred presence of the committee.

The sub-committee on internal revenue is still at work apart from the other members, and will probably complete its work some time next week. No changes of importance are contemplated in the internal revenue tax on tobacco or beer, though it is probable that there will be a slight increase in the whisky tax.

## STRAUSS OPPOSES THE INCOME TAX.

He Is an Anti-Snapper and Is at the Capital to Fight It.

Washington, November 24.—(Special.)—Isadore Strauss, of New York, the manager of the great retail house of Macy & Co., is in Washington to oppose the proposition to levy an income tax. Mr. Strauss is a democrat and an anti-snapper.

In answer to questions as to his opposition to an income tax and on tariff reform and the condition of business, he said: "If the southern and western members try to force the income tax on the country, the democratic party will go out of power and stay out for the next twenty-five years. They have nearly killed the party by their position on the silver bill. I look for radical tariff legislation by congress. That was what the democratic party was voted into power for, and it ought to carry it into effect. Business is slowly improving. Retail business with us is good, but the wholesalers are complaining. It is much easier for business to run down hill than to run up hill, and it has been going down hill for a long time. The banks in New York now hold \$600,000,000 in excess of their legal reserve. That shows that people are very slow to resume. It will be some time yet before it will get a good swing. That auction of cottons yesterday is not a fair indication, as four months' time was given in place of the customary thirty days."

## WADE HAMPTON WITH THE VETERANS.

Scenes During the Last Day of the Reunion.

Augusta, Ga., November 24.—The feature of the last day of the confederate veterans' reunion at the Augusta exposition was the arrival of ex-Senator Wade Hampton upon the scene. It was an unexpected event, but furnished a happy occasion for a climax of enthusiasm that was touchingly sublime.

The day before he left for the veterans, who were here by thousands from everywhere, Cannon boomed in honor of the hero of Carolina and old soldiers wept with emotion when General Hampton and General Evans marched side by side up to the stage in the music hall. They were greeted by

Dr. Sutherland Attacks the Lady.

Last Sunday Dr. Sutherland, the most prominent Presbyterian minister in the city, preached a sermon in which he railed Mrs. King and her science force and aft.

Then Mrs. King left the city. But it seems that she left a notable substitute behind her. Social circles here were startled out of their senses today by the publication of a card in an afternoon paper, from Mrs. L. C. French, one of the most prominent society women of the city, who has the entire entry every house in Knoxville, a member of all the women's clubs in town, a leader in church work. She said that she had accepted Christian science as her faith and that she will be glad to assist others who wish to embrace the science.

In an interview with a reporter today Mrs. French said that she became disengaged ten years ago with the way in which the gospel was interpreted in the Christian churches and that she began then to seek something else which she says she has found in Christian science.

The science has many other less pronounced converts here and society is agitated a great deal over the faith.

Sue Bealed One.

There was certainly one remarkable case which happened while Mrs. King was there. There is in the city a young lady who, until a few days ago, was bedridden with a terrible spinal disease which left her helpless. Mrs. King went to her one day and commanded her to rise up and walk. The young lady attempted to rise and was thrown into such pain that she fainted. Not discouraged by this first failure the doctor of Christian science returned the following day to the house and commanded the young woman that she should at 10 o'clock the following day arise from her bed and go to the house where Mrs. King was staying. At 10 o'clock the next day the young girl arose, dressed herself and walked to Mrs. King's residence. She has been able to walk ever since.

**FIRE IN A THEATER.**

The Audience Was Quietly Dismissed and No Lives Were Lost.

Columbus, O., November 24.—About 8 o'clock this evening, as the orchestra was playing the overture at the new Henrietta theater for the opening of a play by the Felix Morris Company, the manager announced there was a fire in the rear, and requested the audience to quietly retire. All passed in order. The fire originated in the auditorium, an uncompleted portion of the structure, and communicated to the theater proper. It soon became evident that the new Chittenden hotel, which was a portion of the same structure, connected by a bridge, would also burn.

Within two hours, the whole of the larger block had been burned over, entailing a loss of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars. The buildings are estimated at \$300,000, and were owned by H. T. Chittenden, who did not carry more than \$50,000 insurance. The loss of the Hotel Chittenden Company, which consisted of Shoup & Cowan, is estimated at \$100,000, which was the furniture alone. Dickson & Talbott, of Indianapolis, were present at the Henrietta, and opened it in September, 1892, when it was completed. They were in the same theater when the fire was all over. A sensational drama was being played by Gray & Stephens at the Park. The loss of Dickson & Talbott will be between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. The loss of Chittenden, owner of the buildings, was \$300,000.

The firms who occupied business rooms in the buildings were the Ohio Statesaving and Trust Company, whose loss will be about \$45,000; a saloon, a shoe house, drug store and small clothing house, were completely destroyed. The loss of Felix Morris & Co. is about \$2,000, on wardrobes, which were burned.

The fire takes from Columbus her best theater, her best hotel and a number of flourishing business enterprises.

The ticket office of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company was burned out with a comparatively small loss.

Coming South on Wheels.

Gadsden, Ala., November 24.—(Special.)—Two wheelmen passed through Attala yesterday from the state of Michigan for De Funik Springs, Fla. They are to travel on the Atlantic coast, thirteen hundred miles, on bicycles. They expected to reach their destination Saturday and were as fresh apparently as when they commenced their journey.

## SOCIETY SPLITS.

Christian Science is the Sensation of the Day in Knoxville.

## MRS. KING IS A WONDERFUL WORKER

At Her Command a Sick Girl Gets Up and Walks.

## A YOUNG MAN GOES DRUNK OR CRAZY

The Preachers Take Up the Sensation and Denounce It, but It Is Gaining Right Along.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 24.—(Special.)—Knoxville society circles are torn asunder over Christian science, which promises to materially change the existing condition of affairs in the city's society, tear apart friends who have been intimate for years and to inaugurate an altogether new condition of affairs. Sometime ago, a disciple of Dr. Eddy, a Mrs. King, came to the city from Grand Rapids, Mich. She brought letters of introduction with her and became the guest of a prominent young business man and his wife. She at once organized a class, which from the first flourished like a bay tree. It soon took in the entire neighborhood in which she was visiting, and then spread through the entire city. Men, women and children were all excited over the new "science."

The young business man at whose house Mrs. King was a guest embraced the fad enthusiastically, attended all the meetings of the class and declared it the greatest thing he had ever seen. He was found wandering about the streets in an apparent state of hopeless insanity. Refused to go home, he was taken to the police station, where he tried his best to jump out of a third-story window. Physicians were summoned; he was quieted and taken to his home, where he was placed under treatment, and is considered to be all right again now. The public at large declare that his aberration was caused by his devotion to medical science, but the disciples maintain it was a case of drunk or crazy.

At 10:20 o'clock the condemned man was taken to the scaffold. He walked steadily and erectly without aid. When the reading of the death warrant was completed he was again asked if he had anything to say and replied: "Farewell, I am prepared to meet God."

His legs were bound at 10:25, when prayer was offered and the black cap adjusted. As the minister uttered the amen of the Lord's prayer the trap was sprung and the body dropped a distance of four feet, ten inches. Life was extinct at 10:50.

The Lehman Strike.

Old Employees Will Not Be Reinstated by the Company.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., November 24.—The fight between the Lehigh Valley railroad and its employees is now on a crisis. The men began to refuse to work for the first time. There was also a strike among the men who claimed that a compromise could be effected, but no one would work. The trap was sprung at 10 o'clock last night.

The trap was sprung at 10:25 o'clock last night. The certainty to be rung up on the first act of "In Old Kentucky" Miss Bettina Grant, who plays the leading woman's part in the piece, lay almost dead in her room in the Gedney house from an overdose of morphine. She was found in the theater. Miss Grant's husband was hurriedly summoned to replace Miss Grant, who, according to a rumor, which quickly spread to the entire resort, had attempted to commit suicide. The actress herself admitted having taken the drug, but while she did not say she had taken it to kill her life, she expressed the regret that it had been sent for giving as the cause of her weakness of this world her latest matrimonial venture with Astor Harrison J. Wolfe.

BETTINA GRANT'S MATRIMONIAL VENTURE.

With Actor Harrison Wolf Proved a Failure.

Shot in an Overdose of Chloroform.

New York, November 24.—While the audience was at a loss to determine whether or not the play was worth the price of a ticket, nearly a quarter to a quarter past the curtain to be rung up on the first act of "In Old Kentucky" Miss Bettina Grant, who plays the leading woman's part in the piece, lay almost dead in her room in the Gedney house from an overdose of morphine. She was found in the theater. Miss Grant's husband was hurriedly summoned to replace Miss Grant, who, according to a rumor, which quickly spread to the entire resort, had attempted to commit suicide. The actress herself admitted having taken the drug, but while she did not say she had taken it to kill her life, she expressed the regret that it had been sent for giving as the cause of her weakness of this world her latest matrimonial venture with Astor Harrison J. Wolfe.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Shot His Wife and Her Companion and Then Killed Himself.

Kankakee, Ill., November 24.—Joseph E. Smith, a former merchant of this city, murdered his wife and a Mrs. Graybill this noon and then shot himself. Both women were found dead in their beds, and the negro woman appears to be naggling the male sex on. It is impossible to learn anything of the negro's intentions, as the moment a white man approaches, every one quits talking. It is plain that the blacks are greatly wrought up, and they possessed a leader, made an attempt to rescue. Small but numerous groups of negroes can be seen discussing together, and the negro women appear to be nagging the male sex on. It is impossible to learn anything of the negro's intentions, as the moment a white man approaches, every one quits talking. It is plain that the blacks are greatly wrought up, and they possessed a leader, made an attempt to rescue. Small but numerous groups of negroes can be seen discussing together, and the negro women appear to be nagging the male sex on. 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## DID NOT APOLOGIZE.

Sam Jones Says He Does Not Take Back True Statements.

HIS FRIENDS ARE SORRY HE SPOKE.

There Seemed to Be an Impression That He Had to Apologize—He Scores His Brother Preachers.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—Rev. Sam Jones concluded his series of sermons here last night. He appeared to get hotter and hotter toward last and said some things which many friends almost regret that he should have said. For instance, in denying the report that he had been made to apologize to City Recorder McCrasson this statement he made about him last Sunday night, Mr. Jones said: "The man who says I have apologized for my statements as to the recorder tells a dirty, infernal lie. I have taken nothing back. Your 'Uncle Jones' don't do that sort of business. No man is so willing to apologize as I when wrong, but I have never apologized in my forty-six years for saying what I believed was true. And," he added, "the recorder told me he was a salaried man. That's all right, but he did not say anything about that partner of his who hangs around and gets the droppings of his court."

He scored the preachers in good shape at the windup. Many had stopped over to hear him on their way from conference at Talladega and from presbytery at Mobile. The stage was filled with them. Mr. Jones stated that when he was an ignorant boy he used to think God appointed the preachers. He had since learned that God appointed the "small potatoes," but the bishops appointed the preachers. He said that when conference ended a big preacher and little poor chaperone he soon learned that the climate does not agree with his family, or he gets consumption or something. He asks to be moved to town somewhere and if the bishop does not move him he finds that he has to quit preaching and go to practicing, law or something else.

"Do you preachers know what D.D. stands for?" he asked. "It stands for doode diggers. That's what many of you are." Mr. Jones said preachers blocked the way to heaven anyhow—they cut rates on each other. "You can join my church and dance," says one. "They are cutting rates to the kingdom of God. Let me tell you about another church. Here's five or six wagons going down the road with fellows a 'cussing' and swearing in them. All that fall out of them wagons get in a wheelbarrow following behind. What about that which is wheelbarrow? I didn't say."

Sam Small Pleased There.

Mr. Small's sermons here have been greatly admired. He was the favorite of the three evangelists with the most intelligent church people here.

The revival has unquestionably resulted in great good to Birmingham and, it is with considerable regret that the people say goodbye to the preachers.

The Baptists are going to keep the meetings up for probably a fortnight to come, in the United States of North Carolina, and Mr. F. W. Whitman, of Maryland, is here to conduct the future meetings.

Messrs. Small, Stewart and Excel have gone to Meridian, Miss., and Mr. Jones will go there after he returns from a short visit home, where he will be with his wife on the occasion of their silver wedding, tonight being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

PLAINT OF THE IRON MEN.

They Will Petition Their Congressmen to Silver.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—Congressman Oates, of the third district, was in this city for several hours today en route to Scottsboro, Ala., where he speaks tomorrow. He says he is willing to accept the democratic nomination for the gubernatorial if the people want him. He says he sincerely desires a fair election and will continue to do so. He says that the league will be on him, and says he expects to get a great many organized Democrats as members.

she undertook to leave the room they attempted, forcibly, to retain her. At the appearance of a white man the negro fled Watkins says all the blame on the other negro. Excitement was high at Decatur at the time of the occurrence and some threats were made. There is now no danger in taking them back.

FOUR IMPORTANT STEPS.

Jeffersonians Are in Earnest About Moving the Capital to Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—In conversation with a leader of that party today a representative of The Constitution learned of four things that the Jeffersonians proposed to do if they secure a majority in the next legislature. The first bill introduced will be one to withdraw the appropriation made by the state to the Alabama state troops and apply the amount of the annual appropriation to the public school fund. The Jeffersonians say they do not object to the military, but it is not right for the country fellows to pay taxes to enable the dude soldiers to go into camp every year, have a good time and spend \$15,000, while the children of these same countrymen are growing up in ignorance.

Another proposition of the Jeffersonians that is practically written in the platform is to bring the capital of the state to Birmingham. They say they can well afford to throw away the old building and the little square it sits on when they can get three times as valuable a piece of ground given them here and other inducements besides.

The Jeffersonian further stated that if Koll and his crowd are elected a free silver, free balloon and fair count daily paper will be started here. The speaker intimated that it would be a popular organ and said arrangements had already been made provided Koll's ticket won.

ORGANIZING THEIR FORCES.

Jeffersonians and Populists Are Going Over the State Thoroughly.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—The populists and Jeffersonian democrats of Alabama, acting through their evangelist, J. C. Manning, are organizing themselves thoroughly throughout the state. Mr. Manning is establishing what he calls the Alabama Reform League. A league will be organized to begin with in every beat in the state. The chairmen of the beat leagues will constitute the county leagues and the chairmen of the county leagues will constitute the state league. The headquarters will be in Birmingham. Everybody, no matter what his politics, if he is in favor of free silver and fair elections, is eligible to membership. The lodge dues are 20 cents per month. The funds thus secured will be used in meeting the expenses of the ones here, in procuring free silver literature and in securing able lecturers to instruct the people on free silver and good government.

The work of organizing has already commenced and the state will be entirely covered by December 20th. Organization has already been effected in Cleburne county and within a week Fayette, Blount, Jackson, Madison, Macon and Cullman will be invaded. Mr. Manning is doing most of the work himself. He has half a dozen agents who go, He is so fed up with the work that he finds that he has to give up preaching and go to practicing, law or something else.

"Do you preachers know what D.D. stands for?" he asked. "It stands for doode diggers. That's what many of you are." Mr. Jones said preachers blocked the way to heaven anyhow—they cut rates on each other. "You can join my church and dance," says one. "They are cutting rates to the kingdom of God. Let me tell you about another church. Here's five or six wagons going down the road with fellows a 'cussing' and swearing in them. All that fall out of them wagons get in a wheelbarrow following behind. What about that which is wheelbarrow? I didn't say."

COLONEL OATES'S PLATFORM.

He Will Run on Mr. Cleveland's Friendship to Silver.

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CAUGHT BY THE DOGS.

A Convict Gets Away Nine Miles but Is Overtaken.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—A negro convict named Johnston, who was serving a five year sentence at Pratt mines, escaped today from a squad which was doing some outside work. He was not missed for two hours but as soon as he was dogs were put on his track.

The dogs overtook him about nine miles distant and attacked him savagely, tearing him about the face and neck and bruising him up considerably. The officers came up just in time to save his life.

SOUTHERN PAPERS UNITE.

All Have Joined Forces to Get a Complete News Service.

Augusta, Ga., November 24.—The Southern Associated Press made a contract today with the Southern Afternoon Press Bureau, embracing all the afternoon papers from Virginia to Louisiana inclusive. This virtually consolidates all the daily newspapers, morning and evening, in the south in one news association, under the management of the Southern Associated Press, making it one of the most compact, efficient and powerful press associations in the United States. The officers are E. P. Howell, president; J. H. Estill, vice president; F. P. Glass, secretary.

The executive committee are E. P. Howell, T. T. Stockton, W. P. Pinkard, the directors are: W. P. Pinkard, J. C. Hougham, F. W. Estill, J. H. Estill, C. O. B. Cowardin, J. L. Raper, T. T. Stockton, D. A. Tompkins.

The board of directors today elected Patrick Walsh, general manager and treasurer.

They Thank the Exposition Company.

Augusta, Ga., November 24.—At a joint meeting of the members of the Southern Associated Press and the Southern Afternoon Press Bureau, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Augusta Exposition Company has given the Southern Associated Press and the Southern Afternoon Press Bureau, during their visit to this city, the opportunity to exhibit their wares to the public; and whereas, the Southern Associated Press has rendered the Augusta Exposition Company through Hon. Patrick Walsh, president, for such kind and substantial entertainment, for the benefit of the public, including, beg to assure these warm-hearted and generous people of our sincere appreciation.

Respectfully, the Southern Associated Press and regard this great exposition as a splendid evidence of the city's magnificence enterprise and success of so Herculean an undertaking, even in times of great financial depression.

H. H. CABANISS,  
F. P. GLASS,  
Committee.

No Jockeying Allowed.

Birmingham, Ala., November 24.—(Special)—W. L. Watkins, a young negro, was arrested here this afternoon and taken to Decatur, Ala., on a serious charge. He was accused of having killed a young woman who was waiting for him at the station. When she was

## SAYS HE WAS RIGHT.

D. S. S. Laws Repeats His Charge About Church Members Working on Sunday.

DECLARERES HE KNOWS IT TO BE TRUE

One of His Congregation He Presumes Did Not Know the Meaning of Word and Created a Scene.

COLUMBIAN, S. C., November 24.—(Special)—Dr. S. S. Laws, a local attorney, in a ruling, says: "The Constitution requires that all who call upon him about the recent occurrence at the Second Presbyterian church in this city."

Concerning The Constitution's report, Dr. Laws said that some of the information furnished him was of little importance, but that he did not clearly convey a true idea of what actually occurred. He said that according to one statement in the report one would imagine that turmoil had supplanted all order and decency, and that there was neither prayer, praise nor benediction after the sermon all of which, however, occurred.

Dr. Laws made it plain that, instead of gaining information upon which he predicated his statement to the congregation, he heard it chiefly from the pastor of the church himself. "I look on the question box as a good thing and as pointing in the direction of good in the church," he said. "However, there are incidental matters of opinion and liberty of choice; but they are suggested by the inquiry that amounts to a question of fact, and the answer to it would have developed the immediate correction and left nothing for sensational notoriety and misunderstanding to feed on."

It is probable that no one, at the time, attaches less importance than I do to the occurrence, but it has given rise to widespread notice, and the reason is that an opportunity is given to interruptions in my lecture room because of encouraging the most perfect freedom of thought and action for the expression of misapprehensions and errors and in reaching a good understanding upon the questions under consideration.

Indeed, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that if our so-called preaching to a certain extent, could take this and other turns in the pulpit, the good would be increased, and largely in foreign lands, the effectiveness of the pulpit would be greatly increased, and perhaps more influence.

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THE VIRGINIA METHODISTS' THIRD DAY.

They Recommend That Children Be Sent to Schools Under Care of the Church.

DANVILLE, Va., November 24.—The third day's session of the Virginia annual conference opened bright, cold and crisp and the members, heading the bishop's mid-rebuke of yesterday, were in their places earlier, the attendance at the opening being much larger than heretofore.

Rev. H. P. Mitten was made chairman of the committee on conference relations.

Rev. Richard H. Bennett, of Richmond, was re-appointed, re-admitted to the conference.

The sum of \$1,130, a amount due the superannuated fund from the publishing house was paid by check this morning.

An appeal from Mrs. Nathan Scarrett, general secretary of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Society of the general conference, was read and referred. The paper tells of the work the society is doing and makes a special appeal for aid in raising \$10,000 to relieve the Las Vegas seminary, in New Mexico, of debt. A very interesting paper was also read from the Woman's Missionary Society of the Virginia conference, which caused discussion and was referred to a special committee for immediate consideration.

"When the present pastor took charge of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, after a severe, protracted and singular employment of the Sabbath. About six months ago the public announcement was made in the church that, from that time on, the services would be discontinued, and that the pastor would be suspended from these older cases. That is to say, persons who had been disengaged in secular occupation on the Sabbath would be suspended alone; and so it has happened that four such new cases have been disciplined, the one under whose care the pastor was in the hands of the church, and the other under the same pastor, but four of the older cases still in an unoccupied. These are allowed by the session to stand when they were. In the case of the pastor, he has been suspended, and so it has been decided, the one under whose care the pastor was in the hands of the church, and the other under the same pastor, but four of the older cases still in an unoccupied. 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## THROUGH THE TRAP.

Will Stanley, a Negro, Has His Neck Broken at Zebulon.

## IT WAS A PRIVATE EXECUTION.

Pike County's First Legal Hanging in Half a Century—The Victim Took It Quietly.

Zebulon, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—Will Stanley, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of Martin Thomas, colored. This is the first legal hanging in the county of Pike within the last fifty years. The execution was private, being witnessed by ministers of the gospel, physicians and a few negro men, besides the sheriff and his posse.

The crowd at town was small, numbering about five hundred people, who gathered in front of the jail, hoping to get a view of the doomed man as he passed from the jail to the gallows. In this they were disappointed, for the prisoner was placed in a slow carriage at the jail door, and was driven to the screened gallows. He ascended the platform with a firm step, and displayed great nerve during the preparations for the last act. He made no statement, and at 12 o'clock Sheriff Gwyn pulled the trigger that dropped him into eternity. His neck was broken, and in precisely fifteen minutes he was pronounced dead by Drs. Head and Mallory.

Killed His Victim While Praying.

Stanley killed Thomas at a negro frolic one night last winter. Something was said about a game of cards, when Stanley remarked to Thomas: "You won \$1.50 from me, but it will be the last you will ever win." Stanley then commanded Thomas to kneel down and say his "last prayer." Thomas obeyed, and, while kneeling, Stanley shot his dead. Stanley refused to give up his pistol when asked to do so, saying he might have other enemies there. He made no effort to escape. He was arrested the next morning, and plead in defense that the killing was accidental; that, while pointing the pistol at Thomas, the same being self-acting, he pressed the trigger a little too hard, and fired the fatal shot.

When informed last night by Rev. E. K. Akin, who had just returned from the trial, that the governor in his behalf, that he must die today, Stanley received the information very calmly, and solemnly declared that he was innocent of murder and that he had the grace of God to sustain him, and hoped that his fate would be a warning to all violators of the law.

COLLIDED WITH THE NACOCHEE.

A British Steamer Is Slightly Damaged Near Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., November 24.—The British steamer Strathallan, for Liverpool, left the city today and when four miles below the city, the steamer Nacoochee, for New York, collided with her. The Nacoochee's bow struck the Strathallan forward of the main rigging on the starboard side. Four of her steel plates were dented. The Nacoochee's stem was slightly twisted by the collision, but she passed through. The Strathallan, that she passed through, a survey was held upon her and it was found that she was not seriously damaged. She was struck just below the water line and will be corked and allowed to proceed on to her destination.

NEARING THE END.

Hopes Entertained That Brunswick's Scourge Is About Over.

Brunswick, Ga., November 24.—No new cases of yellow fever were reported today. One patient, Lucy Parsons, colored, suffered a relapse. Six patients were discharged, three of whom were white—Mary Lanchester, Frank Reddick and Blank Hamer. The colored patients discharged were: Mrs. Armstrong, Henry Sutton and Virginia Martin and Hon. Tom W. Grimes to represent him.

Twenty-one patients are under treatment, seven whites and fourteen negroes. The ratio of mortality is 5.7. The weather has been most favorable and encouraging all day. The thermometer tonight at 7 o'clock registered 43 degrees. Strong hopes are entertained that the end is at hand.

INTENDED TO DESTROY THE RECORDS.

Two of Worth County's Books Have Been Found in the Woods.

Albany, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—The recent burning of the Worth county courthouse was the work of incendiaries bent on destroying records in order to protect their own interests. The fire was clearly established, but it is not known whether it was set by the incendiaries or by the sheriff. Some letters found in a dense thicket two of the county's books of record which were thought to have been destroyed in the fire. They were somewhat damaged by exposure to weather but not so badly that perfect copies can be secured.

She Came Across the Ocean to Wed.

Two Stores Robbed.

Calhoun, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—The stores of S. H. Brown and John Hill & Son, of Resaca, were burglarized last night.

Mr. Brown's safe was blown open and much taken. In the safe was a fine gold watch but it was not molested, nor was anything else in the store.

Mr. Hill's loss was a trifle. He had no safe and there was no money in the store, except about 10 cents in coppers which was in the postoffice drawer. The burglars, however, took this but nothing else. The jobs were probably done by local talent.

IT'S QUITE A STEP from the great, gripping, dreadful pills to Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. See what an advantage these little Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, are the smallest and the easiest to take—tiny, sugar-coated granules that every child is ready for.

They act in the mildest, easiest, most natural way. No violence, no reaction after-wards, and their help lasts. They permanently remove the griping, the cramps, Attacks, Sore or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

They're put up in sealed vials. This keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden and pasteboard boxes.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

## IN A CELL ALL NIGHT

Hard Luck of a Bride and Groom on Their Wedding Trip.

## CHARGED WITH STEALING BLANKETS.

The Hotel Proprietor Made a Mistake Which Put the Young Couple in an Unpleasant Predicament.

Columbus, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—P. H. Keel and wife, of Aiken, S. C., who were arrested on the arrival of the Macon train yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a pair of blankets from the White house in Macon, were released this morning. The proprietor of the hotel came over this morning and went through their registration of \$47.

The missing blankets were not there and the hotel man, as was predicted by the Columbus officers, found that he had acted just a little bit too hasty. He slipped a \$5 bill into Keel's hands and returned to Macon this afternoon. Keel and his wife left at 3:35 p. m. for Sealright, Ala.

He has a strong case of false imprisonment, should he choose to make it realize him something. Keel and his wife are on their bridal journey and it is a little disconcerting and unpleasant for them to be arrested and locked up so early in the game.

## An Unfortunate Mistake.

Macon, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—The South Carolinians here took a deep interest in the case of young Keel and his bride, who were arrested at Columbus yesterday. They say Keel is of an excellent family. His father was a judge in South Carolina. Mrs. Keel is a handsome blonde, and of good family, too. They had no baggage when they came here except a basket, and were asked to pay their board in advance, which the groom did. The blankets were missed from their room soon after they left. It is not thought now that the Keels had anything to do with the disappearance of the articles.

## CERTAINLY ARRESTED ENOUGH.

A Negro's Fast Driving Gets Several Parties in Trouble.

Columbus, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—A very interesting and several strange case has grown out of a mayor's court case here.

A few afternoons ago, Jerry Anderson, a negro, after a long chase by the officers, was arrested for reckless driving. In the buggy with the negro was Mr. R. E. Richardson, a justice of the peace of Harris county. Mr. Richardson was locked up along with the negro and the next morning was fined \$2.50 by the mayor. The negro was fined \$1.50. Mr. Richardson's fine has since been remitted. He was in town yesterday and is very mad. He says he will sue the city, and has employed Judge J. H. Martin and Hon. Tom W. Grimes to represent him.

Anthony Murphy, a negro, was in the racing party. He fired his pistol at the man that the negro was driving in order to stop him. For his trouble a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder was sworn out by Anderson. Murphy was given a preliminary hearing and placed under a bond of \$200 for reckless shooting. The grand jury, however, returned a bill against him for this offense. Officer Charley Markham, it is charged, struck Anderson with his club, and a bill for assault and battery has been brought in against him. The officer has not been arrested, and says he can easily prove his innocence.

It is estimated that two other bills will be returned in this case. Mr. Richardson is a highly respected citizen of Harris county, a justice of the peace, and his friends are incensed that he should have been subjected to such a punishment.

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Today Columbus Holds a Primary Election for Municipal Officers.

Columbus, Ga., November 24.—(Special)—Tomorrow will witness the most exciting election in the history of Columbus.

Today has been lively. The two candidates for mayor and their friends have not been idle a moment this week, and today summoned up all their strength and energy for the home stretch. Some pretty pretty betting has been done, while the election is to begin at 7 o'clock this evening.

Anderson, who is the strongest candidate, is leading, but the race is far from being decided.

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 CINCINNATI—F. E. Easley, 162 Vine street.  
 NEW YORK—Brown, 124 Fifth Avenue;  
 Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel. Auditorium annex. McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., November 25, 1893.

## A Practical Suggestion.

A correspondent who signs himself "Atlanta" in another column, and who, by the way, is one of our most eminent lawyers, suggests a plan for disposing of whatever surplus litigation there may be, without the expense and burden of an additional city court.

The idea is for the courts we now have to hold two sessions a day for jury business. The superior and city courts now sit five hours each during five days of the week, fifteen hours for all three courts, or seventy-five hours a week. If they will hold two sessions a day, four hours in the morning and three in the afternoon, that will be twenty-one hours a day or 105 hours for the five days. This will not be hard on our judges and juries. It will simply call for a full day's work for a full day's pay, and the additional time gained will enable our courts to catch up with business without the aid of a new additional city court.

We think that our correspondent's suggestion fully meets the requirements of the case, and is worth considering since the proposed third city court is not now regarded as a probability. It is overwhelmingly opposed by our citizens, by our ex-judges and oldest and most prominent members of the bar, by the county commissioners and by the members of the grand jury. The workingmen of every trade in Atlanta at the recent meeting of the Industrial Council protested against the third court, and from every quarter comes the cry that it would be unnecessary and would be an extra expense without an excuse during these hard times.

Under all the circumstances, the possible passage of this uncalled for bill is not to be seriously contemplated. If our litigation is more than the present courts can handle, "Atlanta's" suggestion, if adopted, will remedy the trouble. More factories and fewer courts!

## What is Illiteracy?

For generations Massachusetts has boasted of her small percentage of illiteracy, but the Boston Herald has come to the conclusion that if illiteracy means, in a general way, absence of educational acquirements, and, specifically, lack of the knowledge of letters, then Massachusetts should revise her statistics because it is a melancholy fact that a large proportion of her people are unable to read with complete understanding or write with tolerable correctness.

This opinion is in line with the views of President Eliot, who some years ago said that the very quintessence of education consists in mastering one's mother tongue. In recent years testimony has accumulated showing that there is an appalling lack of practical knowledge of the English language among the graduates of our schools and colleges. Our educated classes use very bungling English. Their grammar is bad and they do not use the right word in the right place. They speak and write a sort of jargon or respectable slang, and their sentiments are confused and their diction is neither graphic nor picturesque.

The Herald urges a reform in our educational methods, and insists that schools and colleges should pay more attention to English. A man may be well versed in the classics and he may be a good mathematician, but he cuts a poor figure in the world if he lacks the ability to write and speak his own language correctly, clearly and forcibly. Undoubtedly, a man so handicapped is inferior, although he may rank with the scholars of his time. President Eliot's opinion should be impressed upon every school teacher in the country, and this weak point in our educational system should be presented and discussed until our educators take up the work of teaching English with earnest.

## What for Revenue Only.

A democratic policy is to equalize the tax to abolish those unjust and unequal discriminations that have grown under and have been fostered by protection—discriminations in the behalf of certain manufacturers in favor of another tariff schedule framed in accordance with the democratic pledge will abolish these discriminations and the millionaire manufacturers will have a grip that they have heretofore had on the machinery of legislation.

Some of our contemporaries in the New York World, in an enlargement of the same, say that the finding that iron ore, coal and lumber—the great American manufacturers in among the

bor engaged in producing these great staples are as deserving of consideration as the capital and labor engaged in producing the finished products. A free list forms no definite part of a tariff held to produce revenue, for every article that is made free of duty abolishes a source of revenue.

There is no objection to placing the so-called raw materials on the free list, provided those who have charge of the democratic tariff measure bear in mind that free raw materials is a concession, not to the taxpayers, but to the manufacturing interests that have grown rich and powerful on concessions that they have wrung from republican congresses.

What concessions will these rich and powerful manufacturers be asked to make? We know what the democratic party said at Chicago, and we know what the people expect; but some of our democratic contemporaries are inclined to deal with the question rather vaguely, as if they had reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland has suddenly become converted to a form of protectionism that will enable the manufacturing interests to escape competition with foreign manufacturers. But the party, as well as Mr. Cleveland, has declared that protection is unconstitutional and opposed to the interests of the people. With respect to the manufacturing interests The New York World has this to say:

The demand for a moderate reduction of taxes on finished products. This demand will also be satisfied. Nothing radical will be proposed, but when the tax on a manufacturer's material is abolished it follows that the tax which the people pay on his finished product will be reduced. All articles of commerce will be reduced.

Some articles which have been protected by prohibitory duties will be freed to sustain a reasonable competition for the sake of the vast majority who must buy them.

Infant industries must be protected by at least a partial independence on themselves.

The changes that will be made will not be the redefinitions of promises already given, but will themselves be promises of growing reforms, and will also stimulate the hope of making a just basis of tariff laws.

This is extremely vague. If the democratic policy is to be carried out—if the just expectations of the overburdened taxpayers of the country are to be met—the duty on each and every article that has heretofore received the benefits of protection must be reduced to the revenue point. In other words, under a tariff for revenue only, the duty on every protected article or product must be reduced to the point where the competition of the foreign article or product will add to the revenue of the government. A tariff for revenue only can have no other meaning.

If under the tariff which it levies on foreign articles importations are not increased to the point of swamping the revenues of the government, then the schedule is a fraud, and the tariff so laid is not a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff for protection. And the democratic party and the people have declared that protection is unconstitutional.

What does The World mean by a moderate reduction of taxes on finished products? Moderate or immoderate, the reduction will not be democratic unless it invites foreign competition, increases importations and so swells the revenues of the government.

How can iron ore, free wool, or free fax benefit the people at large unless it contributes to cheapening the price of the finished products? And how is the price of the finished products to be cheapened to the people by a "moderate" reduction of the high protective tariff imposed on them by republican legislation?

The party needs at this juncture the clarion voice of Editor Henry Watterson to explain to it the true meaning of a tariff for revenue only—a tariff that opens up our markets to foreign goods, abolishes the high prices the people have to pay, and swells the revenue by increasing importations. But some unfriendly hand seems to have led Editor Watterson to the rear of the procession. He is neither giving advice nor lending aid. As the great champion and exponent of a tariff for revenue only he should lift up his voice in behalf of a democratic tariff that abolishes the taxes levied on the poverty of the people, and that removes all discriminations of one class of interests in behalf of another.

A tariff for revenue only has nothing to do with protection, moderate or otherwise. It is a measure of equalization. It recognizes all interests.

## After the Panic.

It has been demonstrated, we believe, that large bank reserves point to stagnation rather than to business activity. This is as true of the large financial centers as it is of the rest of the country. The improvement that has been noted in the situation during the past two months has been entirely due to the fact that the banks have ceased to hoard their money. They are willing to lend, but their increasing reserves show that the demand for money has practically ceased.

There is no further pressure from forced liquidation—there is no money panic in the classics and he may be a good mathematician, but he cuts a poor figure in the world if he lacks the ability to write and speak his own language correctly, clearly and forcibly. Undoubtedly, a man so handicapped is inferior, although he may rank with the scholars of his time. President Eliot's opinion should be impressed upon every school teacher in the country, and this weak point in our educational system should be presented and discussed until our educators take up the work of teaching English with earnest.

A tariff for revenue only is a measure of equalization, we believe, that abolishes the high prices the people have to pay, and swells the revenue by increasing importations. But some unfriendly hand seems to have led Editor Watterson to the rear of the procession. He is neither giving advice nor lending aid. As the great champion and exponent of a tariff for revenue only he should lift up his voice in behalf of a democratic tariff that abolishes the taxes levied on the poverty of the people, and that removes all discriminations of one class of interests in behalf of another.

tions toward restriction. There is not only no movement in the direction of new ventures, but a very steady movement in the direction of retrenchment and economy—a general cutting down.

The bank reserves are not increasing because the banks are now refusing to make loans, but because the loan market is practically dead. Business men do not want to borrow. They do not want to increase their obligations, but to reduce them. The stagnation that has followed the money squeeze touches almost every interest that depends on business activity. It marks the end of one era of development. When the next era is to begin, no man can say.

The Constitution agrees with Mr. S. M. Inman and other business men who have studied the situation, not from a selfish point of view, that the single gold standard has in its possibilities of depression that this country has never yet experienced. We are of the opinion, too, that it will work its own cure here where the people control legislation whenever they manifest a set purpose in that direction.

## The New School Bill.

There seems to be some misunderstanding about the bill of Mr. Fleming, relating to the schools of the state, which has passed the house and is pending in the senate. Some teachers and other friends of the schools seem to be under the impression that the bill requires that the schools shall be suspended.

That is not the case.

The bill provides for suspension only when county boards of education shall so order. This is left entirely in the hands of the local authorities.

## The Income Tax Discussed.

The Richmond Times is not an advocate of the income tax, but it is not disposed to agree with Mr. Bourke Cockran that it is class legislation.

Our contemporary takes the position that this tax is just and proper when the government needs the revenue that would be raised by it, and cannot conveniently obtain it in any other way. It is not class legislation because the principle is generally accepted that the poor may be exempt from certain pecuniary obligations without injury to the community. The federal government has decided that a state legislature may pass a valid act exempting from liability for previously contracted debts such articles as a poor man needs to aid him in earning his daily bread. The court said:

"A School History of Georgia" by Charles H. Smith, published by the Georgia Historical Society, is now being published by Ginn & Co. of Boston. It contains the leading events of Georgia's history, from the days of Oglethorpe down to the present time, with portraits of our distinguished men, and an appendix of valuable statistics. Major Smith has kept right on with his history, and has not overdone it with details and speculations. He tells the story in a general way of the rise of our commonwealth and the progress and struggles of our people in peace and war, and the child who masters this little book will know a great deal about Georgia's history than many intelligent grown people know. The volume is highly recommended by eminent men who have read it, and its popularity is as sure.

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**PUBLIC OPINION.**

New York Tribune, rep.: The committee of ways and means, if it restores the existing rates for the purpose of protecting the Louisiana planters, will strengthen the hands of a group of "robber tariff monopolists" whose interests were denounced from every democratic platform last year.

Washington News, Ind.: A mighty change

has come in the south in regard to tariff matters. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee are no longer a unit for the free and fair trade policy. They ask protection for their iron and coal. South Carolina wants it for rice. Louisiana for sugar; all of the cotton for cotton; for their manufactures. This change of sentiment seems to be one of the most striking and significant political developments in assessing and collecting taxes, and it has never been regarded as tending to array one class against another. The idea is to impose taxes on something that is able to bear the burden. Wealth can pay a tax, but poverty cannot. Yet poverty is not wholly exempted when it goes untaught directly, because it indirectly bears some of the public burdens. The poor man with no property and no income beyond his daily wages has to work the roads, and in case of an outbreak he has to serve in the militia and risk his life in defense of his rich neighbor's property. The Times goes on to say:

The true question, as one of principle, in this case, is whether an income tax is or is not a proper taxation. If the house that yields the rent or the bond that yields the interest has been taxed, is it just to tax the fruits of the labor of the man who has not been taxed?—which has appeared since the famous "Songs of the Sierras." Mr. Garfield's book has a setting worthy of its wild and wonderful contents.

**AFTER ALL.**

After all, old Georgia has best of all to give: Makings a few thankful that he's got the south to live in.

Even in November, all the sunshines are green, And the valleys in the sunshines fit their vines to live in.

After all, old Georgia—she is brightest—best— Sun to make her daytime and stars to make her night.

Even in November, all her gardens glow, And a single day that is silver is the snow.

Editor Pat Walsh is adding to his prestige by his work for the Atlanta exposition. He is a worker from before the war, and Atlanta always has been, and is now, safe in his hands.

**TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.**

Here's good news from The Telfair Enterprise:

"Judging from what we can see in our own county, we are inclined to think that peddlers, dealers and day laborers are not to be paid for six months. That is, of course, allowed—which has appeared since the famous "Songs of the Sierras." Mr. Garfield's book has a setting worthy of its wild and wonderful contents.

**THE GREAT STATE REFORMATORY.**

Georgia News: A bill to establish a state reformatory for youthful law-breakers has been introduced in the legislature by Mr. Calvin, of Richmond. Let the law-makers see to it that they won't let it pass.

**THE FLORIDA ENTERPRISE.**

Editor Thomas B. Reed, of The Athens Banner, continues his series of notable editorials. He is one of the hard workers of the Georgia press, and does excellent work every day in the year.

Hon. W. A. Brannon, of Madison, was a visitor at the capitol yesterday.

**ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE.**

Carterville American: The absence of members on Saturdays and Mondays seriously retards the work of the legislature. Atlanta should get up some Sunday attractions and hold its boys over.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Reporta from the capital indicate that the legislature is about to get rid of the problem of raising money to pay the teachers by suspending the schools for six months. That is, of course, allowed—but it would be an unfortunate solution of the matter, and not very creditable to the great state of Georgia.

**THE WORLD WIDE WORK.**

The Great Progress Made by the Y. M. C. A.

The meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association last night was full of inspiration and power. The earnest, searching words of Rev. B. A. Brown were the means of bringing the meeting to a close.

Editor Walter S. Coleman, of the Cedarwood Standard, is one of the Markham's guests.

Hon. W. A. Brannon, of Madison, was a visitor at the capitol yesterday.

**GEORGIA AND CONGRESS.**

Grinnell News: Carlisle talks well in the face of the recent election results. But even he may be phased by the congressional elections one and three years hence.

Cartersville American: The silver question will be raised again in the legislature. Mrs. Frank Pearson rendered delightful vocal selections and were heartily encoreed. Both received and acquitted themselves most creditably.

The floral decorations were beautiful and the refreshments pleasant. Miss Annie Wallace, the librarian, added greatly to the pleasure of the guests and members by her solicitous care for their enjoyment.

**A WORLD WIDE WORK.**

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**CITY NEWS.**

HURST BY A STREET CAR.—Mr. J. H. Jackson, an old gentleman whose home is near Constitution, was quite badly hurt yesterday afternoon by falling from a street car he was riding. He was taken to the hospital and died this morning.

WILLIE.—A young man who was

working in a drug store in the city, was

shot in the head by a bullet from a gun

that was discharged from a gun in the

street. He was taken to the hospital and

died this morning.

MISS MAMIE McMICHAEL is visiting Miss Ella Lombard, in Augusta, Ga.

MISS MAMIE McMICHAEL.

From The Atlanta Journal.

MISS M





## KILLED MANY BILLS.

The Senate Puts in a Morning Most Profitably.

## DOING YEOMAN SERVICE FOR THE STATE

A Number of Senate and House Bills Come to Grief—The Day in the General Assembly—Gossip.

The senate put in a splendid day's work for the state yesterday.

Some of the statements may not like the result of that work, but there is every reason to believe that the people will be thoroughly satisfied with it.

For an hour or more, the senate chamber possessed a sort of a slaughter house appearance. Bills were being killed right and left, and the good work was kept up until a number that found their birth in both the senate and house were laid away to rest.

It is true that a good many of these have cost the state a considerable amount of good, hard money. The time of the house has been taken up in the reading and the passage of those that came from that body; while, in the case of the senate bills the same is true, though to a less extent.

The list of "Williams" is a long one, and reads as follows:

## Senate Bills Killed.

Mr. Seaford's bill amending the section of the code relating to a year's support.

Mr. Seaford's bill amending the section of the code relating to legal publications.

Mr. Brown's bill to regulate the fees of solicitors of county courts.

Mr. Smith of the Thirty-fourth—To amend the act relating to proving accounts in justice courts.

Mr. Robbie—To amend section 1981 of the code.

Mr. Wilson, of the Eleventh—To transfer bills in Randolph to the county of Terrell.

Mr. Davis—To change the time of holding elections.

Mr. Mathews—To confer jurisdiction on municipal corporations.

## House Bills Killed.

Mr. King of Fulton—To provide for the filing of written pleas in certain cases in all the courts of the state, and to regulate the procedure in the rendition of judgments and verdicts.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Monroe—To amend 4101 of the code.

Mr. McWhorter, of Greene—To amend 2606 of the code.

Mr. Jones, of Dougherty—To prescribe the time and mode of appointing counsel in certain criminal cases.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb—To authorize the payment to the widow or guardian of any money due by any employer.

Mr. King, of Fulton—To amend an act relating to the traverse jury list.

Mr. Hodges, of Bibb—To amend section 4063.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Monroe—To amend section 4103.

Mr. Tatum of Dade—To amend section 4812 of the code.

Mr. Gueard, of Chatham—To amend section 2783 of the code.

**The Treasury and the Depositories.**

The senate joint resolution providing for an investigation of the depository system and of how the money is distributed; of the school fund and other matters concerning the treasury, and whose duty it is to report any recommendations they may see fit, was unanimously adopted by the house yesterday.

It was called up by Mr. Fleming, who said that justice to the treasurer demanded that this matter should be acted upon at once, and that the committee provided for should be appointed, and should proceed with its work as soon as possible.

In this connection, a telegram received by Mr. Fleming, chairman of the finance committee, was read. The telegram was from Colonel G. Gunby Jordan, and was exactly like one which was sent to Senator Cox, chairman of the finance committee of the senate. The telegram was as follows:

**Columbus, Ga., November 24.—**The Third National bank of which I am president, is state depository, established by law. The state's funds are legally in its charge and are subject to draft of the treasurer. From the tenor of public telegrams, I presume either the legality of the deposits or safety of the funds is in question. I deny both and desire to speak before the finance committee of the house and senate to furnish all information desired, and put beyond all question of deposit as to the safety or regularity of deposit. Will you arrange joint meeting for tonight that I may appear? Answer.

G. GUNBY JORDAN.

Colonel Jordan was informed that a special committee had charge of the investigation and it is probable that he will be given a hearing early next week.

Speaker Atkinson has not yet appointed the house committee but will do so today.

## Depositories Discussed.

The discussion over this depository matter had died out in a great measure yesterday. After a study of the law creating depositories, the members seemed inclined to believe that there is nothing that can in any way reflect on the treasurer in the way they have been operated. The fact is that in keeping the money in the depositories, rather than calling it into the central treasury, the treasurer has been carrying out the exact letter and spirit of the depository law.

That there should be a change in this law is agreed upon; but just what that change is it is hard to say. If the money now kept in the depositories in excess of the bond given by the banks is called in, it will mean a congestion of a great deal of money in the treasury here and will defeat the very object of the depository law. Everybody is agreed that the banks should give a bond equal to the amount they have in hand, and yet to increase the bond still around will be a hardship to the smaller depositories. It is difficult to see how the bond of one bank can be increased while another is not. The constitution of the state provides that laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation. The law providing for the depositories and fixing the amount of bonds is certainly a general law.

The discussion of this question is sure to be productive of good to the state. It is unnecessary, however, that the idea should have gone forth that there has been anything wrong in the operation of these depositories and their relationship to the treasurer and the state.

In the discussion over the matter the general idea seems to be that, if it can be done, the bonds of the depositories which handled the most money should be increased. If not it should be the duty to transfer the money from one depository to another. This plan would, however, undoubtedly give rise to a commotion and almost necessarily of charges of favoritism.

It is a pretty knotty question and the decision which will be reached with interest.

## The Board of Health.

The special order in the house was Mr. Morson's bill creating a state board of health.

After the bill had been read Mr. Osborne submitted his substitute. The substitute provides that the governor shall appoint five citizens who shall be experts in sanitary science, and who, with the health officers of Savannah and Macon, shall constitute a state board of health of the state, the governor being ex-officio president. This provides that the board shall, under the direction of the governor, co-operate with and aid the county and municipal boards

of health in the execution of the rules and regulations of such boards, supplementing the rules and regulations wherever necessary, the object of the work being, of course, to prevent the introduction or spreading of infections or contagious diseases. In case the county and municipal boards fail to enforce the rules of the state board, the governor shall see that these rules are enforced. The state board of health, with the consent of the governor, shall have authority to call on the United States government, with aid also to the members arising from such call, to require the services of the medical corps to be allowed at a reasonable expense, while in session.

The governor is ordered to draw on the treasurer for this money and meet any and all other expenses incurred in the work of the board, not to exceed \$25,000 in any one year.

**Judge Morson's Strong Speech.**

Judge Morson made a strong speech. He paid a beautiful tribute to Brunswick, spoke of her terrible affliction of the people of Georgia in the face of the necessity for providing some means to prevent a repetition of that terrible scourge. In the course of his argument he said that in his opinion there would not be any expenditure under \$100,000 a year.

When he arose again eight days ago, he refused to satisfy the curiosity of the police on the point of his previous whereabouts, his family or upon anything relating to his individual self. "Smith—Smith, or nowhere put it that," he said, and it would have been that had not a bold bearing of his diagonal profile.

Ever a man was perplexed with questions regarding himself, his family, home and occupation. Smith was that man. And if ever a man displayed fine determination in refusing to give a single satisfactory answer to those questions, he was that man, too. He said himself to be the son of a poor, even, widow, reporters and callers who had been about his cell door half the time trying to solve the mystery were cut off at every point.

But, after all, Little Dorrit dropped by, the man to his fellow-prisoners gave a cue, and Smith was more man even commanding.

His full name is M. C. Smith, and he is a South Carolinian by birth. He has lived in a number of towns in this state and always in very poor social circles. He is well educated and has entred into literary circles also. He lived for quite a long while in Louisville, after reading the Constitution.

Smith is extremely intellectual and has always been a very deep student of metaphysics and religious questions.

He has been a student of the law and afterwards attended college at Davierville, Ky., and at Swem, N. C. He did not satisfy himself with a superficial education and remained in Louisville, after reading the Constitution.

Smith is a man of great energy and has always been very religious and has interested himself in the study of the Constitution.

Before the jury heard his speech, it was listened to with great interest, the hour for consideration of local bills arrived, and, under the rules, the bill was voted over to another day. The provisions of the bill have been given in full in the Constitution. It has many supporters and will probably pass.

**Captain Bill and the Shad.**

Captain Bill Smith, Gwinnett, got an order from Chatham, all of whom seemed to favor the bill of Mr. Osborne.

The difference between these two bills is that the Morson bill provides for the state taking charge of all quarantine matters, while the Osborne bill is intended to have the state and local governments share half the charge.

In response to a question, Judge Morson stated absolutely that the yellow fever was brought into Brunswick by the quarantine officer sent there by the national government.

Before the jury heard his speech, it was listened to with great interest, the hour for consideration of local bills arrived, and, under the rules, the bill was voted over to another day. The provisions of the bill have been given in full in the Constitution. It has many supporters and will probably pass.

**Captain Bill and the Shad.**

Captain Bill Smith, Gwinnett, got an order from Chatham, all of whom seemed to favor the bill of Mr. Osborne.

The captain was unusually eloquent in his advocacy of the resolution which he submitted, and it was some time before his fellow members were able to learn what he was saying.

Later on it developed that the captain had good cause for showing off all his oratorical powers, as Mrs. Smith was one of the visitors in the gallery all the time.

The captain's resolution provided that the governor and two citizens to act with the committee already appointed, those to constitute a commission to hear evidence as to how the dam shall get over the dam and, if necessary, order the dam repaired or removed or fishways constructed. The committee and a per diem to the members.

It is believed that the present means is not sufficient to allow the fish to get above the dam, then the attorney general will be called on to aid in seeing that the law bearing on this subject is carried out.

Passed by the House.

The house passed the following bills, most of them local in character.

Mr. Morton—To amend the charter of the Northeast Georgia Loan and Banking Company.

Mr. Kinney—A bill to amend the charter of Marchester.

Mr. Kendrick of Terrell—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Terrell.

Mr. Campbell—A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Bromley Banking Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Kline—A bill for the protection of fish in the waters of Berrien county.

Mr. Hodges—A bill to authorize and require the board of commissioners of Fulton, Bibb, and other counties to grant a general index to certain records in the clerk's office superior court.

Mr. Staver—A bill to provide for the registration of voters in Fulton county.

Mr. Strickland—A bill to provide a board of board commissioners and a system for working the roads in Fulton county.

**New Bills in the House.**

Mr. Gueard, of Chatham—To amend the act incorporating the Chatham bank.

Mr. Branch, of Columbia—To prohibit railroads from carrying passengers in their cars three nights in succession. The penalty is forfeiture of \$50 to \$500, to be paid to the state.

Mr. Calvert of DeKalb—To change the pay of the treasurer and sheriff of DeKalb.

Mr. Graham, of Appling—To amend the registration of voters.

Mr. Newell of Fulton—To alter the boundaries of the city of Rome so as to exclude the farm of Mr. Newell.

Mr. Floyd—To require the commissioners of Floyd to prepare a list of tax delinquents.

Mr. Fulton—To change the name of the Southern Banking and Trust Company of Atlanta by striking out the words "of Atlanta."

Mr. Bloodworth, of Monroe—To amend the act incorporating the town of Powerville.

**House Bills Passed in Senate.**

The Upper House Saved Some Bills from the Burning.

In addition to the large number of bills that were acted on unfavorably, the senate passed the following senate bills:

A bill by Mr. Smith of the thirty-fourth, and the act of registration of Macon and the appointment of registrars of deeds.

A bill by Mr. Rees to amend section 1075 of the code, so as to require the payment of \$100 pension instead of the world.

A bill by Mr. Blalock to incorporate the town of Powerville.

**House Bills Passed in Senate.**

A bill to amend the general tax act of 1863-91 as to tax on brewing companies.

A bill to provide for the registration of voters of the state and the appointment of registrars of deeds.

A bill to amend the act of 1863-91 as to require the payment of \$100 pension instead of the world.

A bill to amend the act of 1863-91 as to require the payment of \$100 pension instead of the world.

**New Bills in the Senate.**

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

Mr. Chambers—A bill to modify and simplify the fees of notaries of the state, to repeal section 1000 of the code.

Mr. Whitaker—A bill to amend section 403(a) of the code of Georgia of 1882, providing for the selection by the governor of banks in certain counties, and for the appointment of commissioners and their powers.

A bill to amend the act of 1863-91 as to require the payment of \$100 pension instead of the world.

A bill to amend the act of 1863-91 as to require the payment of \$100 pension instead of the world.

**New Bills in the Senate.**

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

Mr. Jenkins—A bill to amend fees for recording mortgages.

Do not let that tired feeling hang onto you till the heat of summer, but get rid of it once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength and vigor. Sold by druggists.

## CRANK SMITH'S PAST

The Mystery of His Identity Has Been Solved.

## HAS SPENT MANY YEARS IN SCHOOL.

He Still Stubbornly Refuses to Eat and Very Weak from Lack of Food.

What Will Be Done?

## F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER.

## 55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods; Fair dealings and bottom prices.

May 26-27 and 28th. Matinee Tuesday 2:30 p.m.

## DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, November 27th and 28th. Matinee Tuesday 2:30 p.m.

E. A. Mitchell's Grand

Scenic Production

## THE VENDETTA!

With the same scenery and marvelous electrical and mechanical effects used in the New York, Chicago and Boston productions.

## SEE

"The Prison at Toulon," "Monte Carlo at Night," "Collision at Sea," the "Burning of Paris."</p



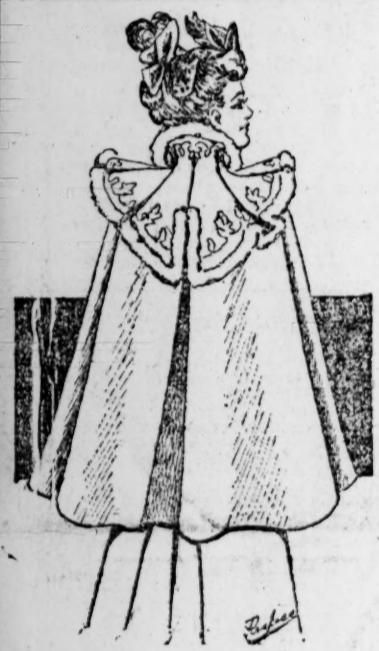
# SLAUGHTER SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK!

We Bought From Receiver's Sale the Stock of

## FINE DRESS GOODS

Of House, Lawson & Connor and throw them on the market tomorrow at Bankrupt prices. Bankrupt stock of Cloaks of a well-known manufacturer have also come into our possession.

## NOW FOR MONEY!



### Dress Goods.

At 25c, 600 pieces all-wool 38-inch Scotch Home-spun, worth half a dollar a yard.

At 31c, 3,000 yards all wool English Cheviots and Hop-sacking weaves; the identical 65c value of others with us.

Tomorrow 31c.

At 75c, 50 pieces Panama Checks and Bison Cloth, worth \$1.25, first of the season; now Yours at 75c.

At \$1.19,

52-inch two-toned Hopsackings, late effects.

Worth \$1.75.

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